

May 8, 1950

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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*Published by the Information Department
of THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE GENERAL*

509 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7-4766

VOL. III, # 6

May 8, 1950

TREATY NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN DEFERRED. The Big Four Deputies for the Austrian State Treaty held their 252nd and 253rd meetings in London's Lancaster House on April 26 and May 4. In the absence of any progress, it was decided to postpone the discussions once more, this time until May 22.

Western sources reported that Soviet Deputy Zarubin accused Austria of violating the principles of denazification and demilitarization. The Russian delegate also submitted an amendment to Article 9 of the draft treaty, according to which Austria would be bound to dissolve all Fascist-type organizations within the area under its jurisdiction, whether these be of a political, military, paramilitary or other nature, if they are engaged in activities hostile to any of the United Nations, or if they are bent on depriving the people of their democratic rights.

The Western Deputies declared that it was not customary to amend articles upon which agreement had already been reached and expressed the opinion that Ambassador Zarubin's proposal should be transmitted to the Allied Council in Vienna. Samuel Reber, the U.S. representative, bluntly accused the Soviet Deputy of having submitted his amendment as a maneuver designed to continue delaying completion of the treaty. The Allied Council in Vienna had already disproved the Soviet accusations and rejected them as unsubstantiated and unfounded.

In a speech in Salzburg on April 23, Austrian Foreign Minister Gruber declared that the reasons for the present deadlock in the treaty negotiations should be sought in the international situation. Austria's trials were not yet at an end because an aggressive ideology was relentlessly at work to bring under its influence a nation which had proven its powers of resistance and unwillingness to be intimidated. The international situation, Dr. Gruber continued, was undoubtedly tense, but it should not lead the Austrian people to become panicky. A nation that remained steadfast would also find the necessary international support to advance its cause.

Minister of the Interior Helmer, Socialist, in a speech at Bad Aussee, categorically denied the rumors and assertions disseminated by the Communist press in recent weeks to the effect that a secret neo-Fascist underground movement was in process of formation. Minister Helmer stated that the Ministry of the Interior was definitely not following a policy of evasion or concealment and that every attempt to establish a neo-Fascist organization was being thoroughly investigated. Should any evidence of subversive activities present itself, the state's security organs would be quick to ferret it out and take immediate and forceful action.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AUSTRIA'S RECONSTITUTION. On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Second Republic's foundation, on April 27, 1945, a special meeting of the Austrian Cabinet adopted a proclamation in which the sacrifices and achievements of the Austrian people since the end of National Socialist domination are reviewed. On April 27, the proclamation of the Federal Government stated, it will be five years since Austria was reborn; since the red-white-red flag was again unfurled and, thanks primarily to the efforts of President Karl Renner, since the Provisional Government was formed, thereby announcing to the world that Austria had again been reconstituted as an independent state.

Today it is difficult to envisage the circumstances which surrounded Austria after the defeat of the Third Reich. Homes and factories lay in ruins, people lived underground and it was only with fear and trepidation that they ventured from their air-raid shelters. Little was available to sustain human life, to say nothing of a collective national existence worthy of the name: no food, no raw materials, no means of transportation, no political representation, no administration, no finances; but instead, at every step, the horrible marks of war and widespread chaos beyond all description, that only the good will of an industrious civilized nation and the resolution of spirited men were able to transform into flourishing life.

The successes achieved by the Austrian people during the five years since the establishment of the Second Republic were too obvious to require further emphasis, the proclamation continued. "The unflinching stand adopted by the nation merited unqualified recognition; its tireless efforts led to a reconstruction upon which we can pride ourselves. We could not have achieved these results without the aid of friendly nations, whose noble generosity we should like to recall with particular gratitude and affection on this day."

The proclamation of the Federal Government then pointed out that in spite of the formal promises made by the Allied Powers and the convincing proof she had given of her political maturity, Austria, five years after her rebirth, was still not free. Her people fully realized that the tense international situation, and not their own political behavior, was holding up completion of the State Treaty. Their government and duly-elected representatives regarded as their foremost objectives the application of democratic principles in government, the promotion of reconstruction in trade and industry, the safeguarding of social peace and full employment and the procurement of a higher standard of living. These were all peaceful goals which Austria would be in a better position to attain without military occupation.

The Austrian Government's proclamation closed with the following appeal to the world powers:

"Five years after the re-establishment of the independent state of Austria, after five years of hard work and sacrifices, after five years of patient waiting, the Austrian people now appeal to the powers of the world that they redeem their solemn pledge to satisfy the yearning of an industrious and peaceful nation and finally restore to it its freedom and sovereignty. The Austrian people are not demanding this for their own sake alone, for they are fully conscious of the fact that a free and peaceful Austria would be a valuable factor of world peace, and that agreement on the Austrian question would represent an important step in the preservation of that peace for which the entire world is longing today. Long live Austria!"

AUSTRIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS 200th MEETING. On April 18, the Austrian Council of Ministers held its 200th meeting since the first Figl Administration was established in December, 1945, following the first free elections after the war. The event is felt to be a reflection of the country's political stability, inasmuch as the second administration, formed after the general elections of October 9, 1949, is composed essentially of the same men who were in the first cabinet. In honoring the occasion, Chancellor Figl pointed out that despite their divergent party affiliations and political differences the members of the Federal Government regarded the welfare of the Austrian people as their supreme goal. This altruistic attitude has made bipartisan government without friction a reality, he said. Dr. Figl added that the objective his administration had set itself at the cabinet's first meeting in December, 1945, namely, the achievement of full sovereignty for Austria, would continue to be the major goal of the present government.

AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR ADOLF SCHAERF CELEBRATES HIS 60th BIRTHDAY. On April 20, Austria's Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaerf, reached his 60th birthday, an occasion which prompted countless messages of congratulations from people in all walks of life, irrespective of party affiliation. Chancellor Figl thanked Dr. Schaerf for his valuable work on behalf of the Austrian people during these trying years, first as a member of the Provisional Government and later as Vice Chancellor of the two Coalition Governments.

The seventh child of a glass blower, Adolf Schaerf was born on April 20, 1890, and received his double doctorate of law at the University of Vienna in 1914. After the establishment of the First Austrian Republic in 1918, he was appointed parliamentary secretary of the Social-Democratic Party representation in the Austrian House of Representatives. Since that time he has remained an advisory member of the party's executive committee. In 1933 he was appointed to the Bundesrat (Upper House of the Austrian Legislature).

During the Nazi occupation and the war, Dr. Schaerf worked incessantly to maintain contacts between former officials of the Social-Democratic Party and, long before the abortive attempt on Hitler's life, he had already established contact with representatives of the anti-Nazi opposition in Germany. After the attempt, in the summer of 1944, Dr. Schaerf, who had already been arrested once after the Germans marched into Austria, was again arrested by the Gestapo.

After the collapse of the German occupation, Dr. Schaerf was one of the first to devote his efforts to the re-establishment of the Socialist Party in Austria. As the first chairman of the reborn party, he took an active part in the negotiations which led to the formation of the Second Republic's first government, which he joined as Secretary of State without Portfolio. Following the general elections of 1945, Dr. Schaerf was elected to the House of Representatives and appointed Vice Chancellor of the first Figl Administration, a post which he has also retained in the second Figl Cabinet. Since 1945, Dr. Schaerf has been first chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN VIENNA. On the eve of May Day, Austria's Socialist youth organizations held an imposing torchlight procession along the Ring, one of Vienna's main thoroughfares. As the young Socialists marched past Russian Occupation Army Headquarters, they exclaimed in chorus: "Austria will never become a People's Democracy!" The youths also demanded that the four occupation powers leave the country.

UNION OF INDEPENDENTS FORCED TO DISCONTINUE DAILY ORGAN. The "Oesterreichische Allgemeine Zeitung", which was established in December, 1949, as the daily newspaper of the Union of Independents (VdU), discontinued publication on April 20 because of financial difficulties.

MSGR. JACHYM REFUSES BISHOPRIC. On April 23, Msgr. Franz Jachym, upon whom Pope Pius recently bestowed the rank of Archbishop Coadjutor in Vienna to assist Cardinal Theodor Innitzer, Roman Catholic Primate of Austria, refused in front of the altar of St. Stephen's Cathedral to be consecrated a bishop. The 40-year-old priest, a former professor of theology at the University of Vienna, walked out of the consecration ceremonies because he did not consider himself "worthy enough of the elevation."

In this connection, the Catholic Central Information Bureau stated that Msgr. Jachym's refusal to be consecrated had had no juridical consequences. He still exercises the jurisdiction of Coadjutor, a post which he accepted on March 8, 1950, when he presented his papal bull of appointment to the Cardinal. His jurisdiction would cease only after a formal resignation from that office were tendered to and accepted by the Holy See. According to church officials and private Catholic sources, Msgr. Jachym's action was prompted by purely personal considerations and principles of conscience, and had no political significance whatsoever.

RETURNS FROM RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN STYRIA AND THE VORARLBERG. On April 23, the states of Styria and Vorarlberg had their first municipal elections in 18 and 20 years respectively, with 977 communities in Styria (Graz excepted) and 96 in Vorarlberg going to the polls. No incidents were reported during the balloting which did not materially change the political picture produced by the general elections of October, 1949.

In Styria, the Austrian People's Party received about 179,000 votes and 5,891 seats, the Socialist Party approximately 171,000 votes and 3,839 seats, the Union of Independents some 36,000 votes and 745 seats and the Leftist Bloc (Communists) 18,400 votes and 97 seats. Returns from Leoben, the largest Styrian city where elections were held, gave the Socialist Party 10,707 votes, the People's Party 3,882, the Union of Independents 1,698 and the Leftist Bloc 3,604. In Styria, about 82% of all eligible voters went to the polls.

In Vorarlberg, where 93% of the voters cast their ballot, the People's Party won 904 out of 1,377 municipal mandates, or 66%, the Union of Independents 284 seats (21%), the Socialists 183 seats (13%) and the Leftist Bloc 6 seats, according to unofficial returns announced by the Vorarlberg branch of the People's Party. In the cities of Bregenz and Bludenz, the Socialists made appreciable gains at the expense of the Union of Independents.

75,000 AUSTRIANS REPATRIATED FROM GERMANY SINCE THE WAR. One of Austria's most difficult postwar problems, that of the repatriation of its nationals from Germany, has now finally been solved. In the course of the past few weeks the last group of Austrians who had requested repatriation to their homeland left the assembly center in Munich by rail and bus. Since 1945 about 75,000 Austrians have been repatriated from Germany.

ELECTIONS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LOWER AUSTRIA. In the elections held by the various divisions of the Lower Austrian Chamber of Commerce (those concerned with trade, industry, commerce, finances and credit systems, communications and tourism) 35,078 votes, or 85% of the total vote, were cast for the Austrian Economic League (Oesterreichischer Wirtschaftsverband), affiliated with the People's Party; and 6,355, or 15%, went to the Socialist Free Economic Association (Freier Wirtschaftsverband). 68 of the professional groups entered only one candidate and since an overwhelming majority of these candidates belong to the Austrian Economic League, the final distribution of seats in all divisions of the Lower Austrian Chamber of Commerce gives 1,111 seats (90.8%) to the League and 113 (9.2%) to the Free Economic Association. The Socialist Press Service reports that the Association in Lower Austria has decided to demand a recount of the vote in several professional groups because of alleged irregularities.

NEW AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE IN USA. As of March 31, Mr. Sanford de Brun has ceased to be honorary correspondent of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce in Vienna and Head of the Austrian Foreign Trade Office in New York. The representation abroad of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce has recently been reorganized and in the new setup Dr. George Fuerstenberg, who had been temporarily in charge of the Austrian Foreign Trade Office in New York since the end of November, 1949, has now been appointed Austrian Trade Delegate in the United States. Beginning May 1, the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate will be located at 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y. Telephone: BOWling Green 9-0056.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 350 MILLION SCHILLINGS RECENTLY RELEASED FROM ERP COUNTERPART FUND. The 350 million schillings released by the Economic Cooperation Administration from the ERP counterpart fund on April 6 were distributed as follows by the Economic Ministerial Committee:

Forty-eight million were allocated to agriculture and forestry, 104 million to the production of electric energy; 60 million each were earmarked for investments in the paper industry and for the realization of various minor industrial projects; 30 million were set aside for road and bridge construction, 20 million for investment and modernization projects in the tourist field, 13 million for mine investments, 12 million for the wood-processing industry and 3 million were allotted for plans calculated to increase industrial productivity. In making the above distribution, the Committee paid particular attention to those urgent projects whose continuation is of special importance to Austria's economy and the improvement of her balance of trade.

NEW ECA PROJECTS FOR AUSTRIA. Installation of a 66-inch reversing cold sheet steel rolling mill at Linz, Austria, by the United Iron and Steel Works (VOEST) to complete modernization of the plant's rolling equipment has been approved by the Economic Cooperation Administration. The new cold mill, involving \$2,000,000 in ECA financing and an overall equivalent cost of \$3,718,000, will be the first of its type to be installed in Austria. The mill equipment has a rated annual capacity of 80,000 tons and is expected to produce approximately 50,000 tons per year. The production of this unit is destined for domestic use. Until the equipment goes into effective operation, Austria must continue to import all of its cold rolled and thin gauge sheets.

In April 1949, ECA approved two other projects for United Iron and Steel Works (VOEST) at Linz: a 46-inch slabbing and blooming mill, involving \$2,858,000 in ECA financing, and a 66-inch hot strip mill with \$8,025,000 in ECA funds. The new mill will take hot rolled coils from the strip mill which was approved last April.

INCREASE IN AUSTRIAN ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION. According to an ECA release on the production of electric energy in Austria since the inception of the Marshall Plan, electric power in Austria has increased more than 190% over 1938. Before the war, Austrian production of electricity amounted to 1,900,000 kwh. Estimated production for 1949/50 is 5,586,000 kwh. The equivalent of 18.8 million dollars in counterpart funds was used for the development of power projects. Last year, jobs for at least 16,000 Austrians were provided on 20 power projects, one of the most important being the eight million dollar Kaprun-Ernsthofen 220-kilovolt transmission line which brings power 129 miles to Vienna from the Gerloos and Kaprun stations. Other additions were the third and last generating units at the Lavamuend plant, on the Drau river near the Yugoslav border, and the first 15 Megawatt units at the

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Ternberg plant, on the Enns river. In 1949, twenty-two million schillings were spent on rural electrification under a program affecting 4,800 enterprises. Three percent of all power consumed in Austria goes to rural enterprises, half of which receive public-utility service.

AUSTRIAN PRODUCTION INCREASES IN MARCH. Production figures for the month of March reveal that the decline reported for January and February has not only been offset, but that new production records were achieved, according to a release of the Industrial Division of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce. Coal output was about 400,000 tons, a 13% increase over February. A total of 1,108,000 tons of coal were mined during the first quarter of the year, as compared to the 987,000 tons mined during the first quarter of 1949. If this upward trend continues, the prospects appear excellent for an annual coal output of 4.7 million tons, a yearly total which would meet the goals set. Iron ore production in March rose to some 169,000 tons, thus exceeding the 1937 monthly average by 8 percent. Pig iron production climbed from 66,825 tons in February to 75,165 tons in March, crude steel output from 75,556 tons to 83,007 tons and rolling mill stock from 42,340 tons to 53,000 tons. Compared to the first quarter of 1949, the first three months of this year show the following increases: pig iron, from 200,277 tons to 212,287 tons; crude steel, from 198,601 tons to 237,277 tons; and rolling mill stock, from 125,050 tons to 144,647 tons. The cement industry, with a March output of approximately 105,000 tons, has attained full productive capacity and is therefore again in a position to meet the increased seasonal demand of the building industry. The shoe industry produced 430,000 pairs of leather shoes and sandals, a 10% increase over the previous month's output. Despite some sale's difficulties, the textile industry was nevertheless able to maintain its production levels; the wood-processing industry, however, was forced to make considerable production cuts.

LINZ NITROGEN WORKS ACHIEVE RECORD OUTPUT. During the month of March the Austrian Nitrogen Works in Linz achieved a new record output of 30,000 tons of nitrate of lime and ammonia. In the first quarter of the year, the Linz Nitrogen Works exported 140,000 tons of nitrate of lime and ammonia, of which 25,400 tons went to Poland, 14,100 tons to Spain, 12,700 tons to the Near East, 11,500 tons to Czechoslovakia, 11,000 tons to Yugoslavia, 10,300 tons to the Netherlands and 7,500 tons to Greece. The plant's entire production of nitrogenous fertilizer until the end of June has already been sold. In addition to nitrate of lime and ammonia, the plant is producing such other fertilizers as phosphorus and humus fertilizer, for which there is also a good market abroad. Moreover, production of various pharmaceuticals formerly made by the I.G. Farben combine is under way and will presumably be expanded with the aid of the proposed investment program.

AUSTRIAN UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DECLINE. On April 15, the number of unemployed listed with the Austrian Employment Service was 130,341, of whom 104,883 were on government relief. Compared to the figures of March 31, 1950, unemployment decreased by 17,381 or 11.8%. The upward trend in the construction industry continued unabated.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN FEBRUARY. Austria's balance of foreign trade for February, 1950, shows an improvement over that of the previous month. Exports increased from 342 to 404.6 million schillings, while imports remained basically unchanged: 543.4 million schillings in February, as compared to 548.7 million schillings in January. The import figures, however, include only commercial imports and do not reflect the volume of imports under the Marshall Plan. Thanks to the export increase, the passive balance of Austrian foreign trade dropped from 206.7 to 138.8 million schillings.

AUSTRIA EXTENDS TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND HUNGARY. During the last few weeks, Austria revised and extended her trade agreements with Germany, Italy and Hungary. Exchange quotas with the latter country, which are in force until August 31, 1951, were enlarged by three million dollars in each direction. Austria obtained new quotas for spun rayon and mine slabs, and increased quotas for cellulose, tools, electromagnets, compressed-air tools, microscopes, chemicals and nitrate of lime and ammonia. In exchange, Austria granted Hungary new export quotas of slaughtered calves, starches, stearin, linotype

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machines and 50,000 tons of coal, as well as larger quotas of cattle, hogs, animal viscera and intestines, window glass, chemicals, glass vials and radio tubes.

The Austro-German trade talks concluded in Frankfurt on April 4, 1950, gave Austria additional quotas for newsprint and cellulose, and opened the way for increased exports of high-grade steel to Germany. The two countries agreed that the liberalization lists they filed with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris would apply in full to the import-export trade between them. They further agreed that especially such non-business trips as those contemplated for cultural, educational and health reasons would receive favorable consideration.

And finally, Austria's trade agreement with Italy of May 19, 1949, was extended for another year. A mixed Austro-Italian trade commission, which met in Vienna in March and April, decided that the measures for the liberalization of trade adopted within the OEEC framework would be applied in full to trade arrangements between the two countries. The commission's work also led to an agreement on methods of payment, according to which future Austro-Italian trade will be conducted not on a barter, but on a clearing basis by means of dollar accounts.

1950 DORNBIERN EXPORT FAIR. This year's Dornbirn Export Fair, in the Vorarlberg, will be held between July 29 and August 7, to coincide again with the Bregenz Festival scheduled for the same period.

The Vorarlberg has often been called Austria's representative show window towards the West. Typical of Vorarlberg's economy is its textile industry, the foundation of which dates back some 150 years. Thirty-five percent of Austria's cotton spindles are concentrated in the Vorarlberg and more than 30 percent of her cotton looms are located there. A high percentage of the province's textile production is exported. Of particular importance to Austria's trade balance is Vorarlberg's lace industry; there are over 30 enterprises with approximately 1,000 bobbin-frames. On an even higher level of development is Vorarlberg's embroidery industry, which is two centuries old, although it now uses modern automatic embroidery machinery. Nearly the entire output of its 680 embroidery machines is exported. Mention should also be made of the wool industry of the Vorarlberg, with its two large worsted yarn spinning mills and its three carded yarn mills. As a tourist center, Vorarlberg is one of Austria's major assets, particularly because of its winter sport area around the Arlberg. The four towns of the Vorarlberg - Bregenz, Dornbirn, Feldkirch and Bludenz - are also popular centers of attraction, because of their architectural charm and alluring surroundings.

CATALOGUE OF AUSTRIAN GOODS TO BE EXHIBITED AT CHICAGO FAIR. A sales catalogue of Austrian goods to be exhibited at the Chicago Fair is now being prepared in Vienna, at the instance of the ECA mission to Austria, the Central ERP Agency and the Chamber of Trade and Industry. The catalogue will be illustrated with four color reproductions and its layout will be similar to that of American type catalogues. Present plans call for a printing of 50,000 copies. A detailed price list of those firms offering the goods on exhibition will be inserted. In addition to its distribution at the Chicago Fair, the catalogue will also be made available throughout the European Marshall Plan countries for promotional purposes.

643 CORPORATIONS REGISTERED IN AUSTRIA. Six hundred and forty-three corporations, with an original stock of 3,035 million schillings, are registered in Austria today, as compared to the 526 corporations, with an original stock of 1,567.5 million schillings, that were listed before 1938, according to an announcement appearing in the "Wirtschaftskorrespondenz" (Economic News Service). Five hundred and twelve of these companies are incorporated in Vienna, 19 each in Lower Austria and the Tyrol, 83 in Upper Austria, 23 in Styria, 15 in Carinthia, 13 in the Burgenland, 12 in Salzburg and 7 in Vorarlberg.

TALKING CLOCKS. The Ennsthaler Schmuckindustrie Corporation (G.m.b.H.) has developed a novel talking clock, which - not unlike the cuckoo-clock - repeats certain words at given intervals. A number of firms have shown a marked interest in these clocks because of their suitability for advertising purposes.

AUSTRIAN FEDERAL RAILROADS ORDER DOUBLE-DECKER DIESEL RAIL CARS. The Austrian Federal Railroads recently placed an order with the Simmering-Graz-Pauker Corporation for the production of modern double-decker Diesel rail cars with a passenger capacity of 100 seats each. The latter will be made of steel tubing, thoroughly upholstered for maximum comfort and adjustable in the direction of travel. They will be arranged in three tiers and so spaced as to leave adequate room for movement. The end of each car is to be provided with a readily accessible but guarded baggage compartment. The cars will also be equipped with the latest air-conditioning and lighting facilities and a well-stocked buffet. The first of these rail cars, which will have a speed of 100 kilometers per hour, are expected to be placed into operation this year.

AMERICAN ECONOMIST HONORED. The Institute for World Trade in Vienna has conferred an Honorary Fellowship upon Dr. Harold G. Moulton, well-known American economist and president of the Brookings Institute in Washington, in recognition of his outstanding service on behalf of the famous Austrian institute. The honorary degree was personally presented to Dr. Moulton by Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter, Austrian Minister in Washington.

82,000 SCHILLINGS FOR AUSTRIAN CHILDREN. The Austrian Consulate General has been informed that the distribution of the amount of Austrian schillings 82,000, which were received in Vienna last fall from "Save Austria's Children, Inc.," New York, as the total proceeds of donations, and of benefit undertakings under the chairmanship of Mrs. Vera Kalman as President of the organization has recently been made according to the organization's purposes.

On the occasion of the forthcoming dissolution of Save Austria's Children Inc., the Austrian Consulate General wishes to thank all officers and members of that corporation for their effort in this worthy cause which contributed to help needy Austrian children.

VIENNA TO LAUNCH NEW HOUSING PROGRAM. The Municipality of Vienna recently decided to construct additional housing facilities to alleviate the current housing shortage which is still very acute. The new program calls for the construction of 500 one-and-a-half-room apartments (room plus kitchen) on the Gudrunstrasse, in Favoriten, and 500 on the Siemensstrasse, in Florisdorf. Favoriten and Florisdorf are two of Vienna's districts that have been most severely damaged by bombs. The new apartments will be comparable in quality to the housing projects erected by the municipality prior to 1934, with the added advantage that they can be transformed into larger apartments with a minimum of alterations, should overall housing conditions improve. In assigning the new apartments preferential consideration will be given to young married couples.

RECONSTRUCTION OF ST. STEPHEN'S CATHEDRAL. Dr. Theodor Koerner, the Mayor of Vienna, has requested the Vienna Senate to allocate one million schillings to the St. Stephen's Cathedral reconstruction fund, for the purchase of the necessary glazed tiles to complete the roof. In his request Dr. Koerner said that St. Stephen's was one of those timeless cultural achievements of the Austrian people, which the present generation was also under obligation to uphold. Not only throughout the world, but in Vienna too, the names of Vienna and St. Stephen's were regarded as synonymous with each other in many respects. The municipal administration should therefore consider it its duty to help repair the damage inflicted upon the cathedral by the excesses of barbarism.

It will take about 250,000 pieces of glazed tile, in various colors, to restore the famous patterned roof of 800-year old St. Stephen's Cathedral. In the completed roof, with its zig-zag pattern over the nave, its diamond-shaped border and rear roof, and the great emblem of Austria on one section near the main tower, which dominates the entire skyline of the historic city on the Danube, there will be the following tiles: 78,000 red-brown, 47,500 dark green, 37,000 cadmium yellow, 29,300 ultramarine, 24,600 light tan, 11,600 sienna, 8,800 white, 6,500 black, 5,000 blue-gray and 1,700 light gray.

Cardinal Theodor Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, has issued special post cards bearing an engraving of the huge roof in its original state. Each card costs the price of one tile and that tile is shown, in color, in a corner of the card. A special St. Stephen's medal will shortly be stamped and sold to raise additional money for the reconstruction fund. Contributions may be sent to: Dombauhuetten zu St. Stefan, Vienna I, Austria.

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"BRUCKNER ORGAN" AT KLOSTERNEUBURG RESTORED TO ORIGINAL CONDITION.

The large organ in the Klosterneuburg Monastery, known as the "Bruckner Organ", has been restored to its original condition in three years of painstaking work. The instrument, which is one of the oldest and finest examples of the organ-building art, is the work of Johann Georg Freundt, of Passau, who built it between 1632 and 1642 with pipes from two earlier organs. During the war, the "Bruckner Organ" had to be taken apart for fear that it would otherwise have been completely destroyed by wood fretters. The architectonic structure of its pipe-work is basically Gothic in design, although its rich embellishment with early Baroque ornaments and figures reflects the style of the first half of the 17th century. Particularly remarkable is the great variety of the instrument's sound combinations. The organ came by its present name because Anton Bruckner was especially fond of it during his stay in Vienna. A series of eight concerts will be given at the Klosterneuburg Monastery this summer, in which famous artists will play works by Johann Sebastian Bach on the restored organ.

EXHIBITION OF AUSTRIAN TRADE PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS TO BE HELD IN VIENNA.

The Association of Austrian Trade Publications and Periodicals will stage an exhibition of Austrian trade publications and periodicals from May 14 to the 21st, in cooperation with the Federal Chamber of Commerce's Institute for Economic Promotion. The purpose of the exhibition is to present a graphic survey of the development of Austria's trade publications and periodicals since 1945 and to show that pre-war levels have not only been reached but even surpassed.

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL STATISTICAL MANUAL RESUMED IN AUSTRIA. After a thirteen-year interruption, the Austrian Government Printing Office has resumed publication of the annual "Statistical Manual of the Austrian Republic", edited by the Austrian Central Office of Statistics. The 250-page volume contains valuable statistical data on all aspects of public life and the national economy. The manual may be ordered from the city office of the Austrian Government Printing Office, Wien I, Wollzeile 27a.

AUSTRIAN HEALTH STATISTICS. The "Statistical Manual of the Austrian Republic" recently published by the Austrian Central Office of Statistics contains an interesting survey of the development of contagious diseases in Austria. A total of 52,393 cases of contagious diseases were recorded in 1949. First on the list was scarlet fever, with 19,649 cases; then diphtheria, with 10,845; tuberculosis ranked third with 10,783 cases. There were 5,702 cases of whooping cough, 1,180 of paratyphoid fever, and 1,131 of abdominal typhus. During the same year, 784 cases of infantile paralysis, 160 of cerebrospinal meningitis and 63 of infectious inflammation of the brain were also listed. There were 76 cases of childhood fever and 39 cases of malaria. The 105 recorded cases of dysentery represented a noteworthy decline of this disease, as compared to its incidence in 1947 and 1948. Hydrophobia, however, increased from 1,289 cases in 1948 to 1,746 cases in 1949.

INTERNATIONAL WELFARE CONVENTION TO MEET IN VIENNA. The International Association for the Education of Small Children decided to hold its 1950 International Convention for the Care and Education of Small Children in Vienna. The convention will be held from August 14 to 21. The invitation to hold the convention in the Austrian capital was personally extended by the Mayor of Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL CONVENTION TO MEET IN BAD GASTEIN. For the first time since the war, the International Hotel Convention will meet in Bad Gastein, Austria, from May 14 to the 22nd. Delegates from 28 nations have already registered.

HOW TO MAKE TOURISTS FEEL AT HOME. The Austrian Ministry of Education has enjoined all schools to stress to the youth of the country the importance of politeness and courtesy toward foreign visitors. This plan to familiarize children, already at an early age, with the proper behaviour toward foreigners is being actively supported by the Ministry of Trade's Department of Tourism. Country schools were also asked to teach their pupils to greet summer guests amiably, answer their questions in a friendly manner and render them small services even when they were not expecting payment for them.

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AUSTRIAN COURTESY. Mr. Pozzi, the head of ECA's Tourist Department, recently addressed a letter to the head of the Ministry of Trade's Tourist Section in which he expressed particular satisfaction at the courtesy and helpfulness shown by Austrian customs and border officials toward foreign tourists. Mr. Pozzi said that the simplification and standardization of customs and border formalities was an especially welcome and noteworthy improvement. In a poll of American tourists taken by the ECA's Tourist Department in Vienna during the summer and fall of 1949, more than 97% of those polled expressed satisfaction at the courtesy with which they had been treated at all border crossing points as well as during their entire stay in Austria.

50,000 BRITISH TOURISTS EXPECTED IN AUSTRIA THIS SUMMER. At least 50,000 British tourists expect to spend their vacation in Austria this summer, according to an announcement by the Austrian Tourist Office in London. The Tyrol and Salzkammergut are the areas of preference selected by them, but the devalued Austrian schilling appears to be an equally powerful factor of attraction. It is estimated that British tourists will bring about 175 million schillings into Austria this summer.

Moreover, during the recent trade negotiations with Western Germany in Frankfurt am Main, it was agreed to make available to citizens of Western Germany the sum of 2 million dollars (that is more than 50 million schillings) for non-commercial travel to Austria between now and September 30, 1950. This allocation is regarded as highly inadequate in view of the great interest in travel to Austria on the part of West Germans, although tourist experts are of the opinion that it represents nevertheless an improvement in Austro-German tourist traffic, which has been very unsatisfactory to date.

DECLINE IN AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITY REGISTRATIONS. Registrations at Austrian universities and institutes of higher learning dropped 10% during the 1948-49 academic year, as compared to the number of registrations for the previous year. This downward trend in university attendance is apparently the result of longstanding overcrowding in the liberal professions. Even so, 1948-49 attendance was almost double that of the 1937-38 academic year. The number of women attending institutes of higher education was one and a quarter times greater than it had been before the war. Total attendance at Austrian universities during the 1948-49 winter terms was 31,959, as compared to 35,157 during the previous winter term. In the 1949 summer term the total number of registrations was 29,054, compared to 32,643 the previous year. Proportionally, the greatest decline was in the number of registrations at medical schools and at the Institute for World Trade.

Of the overall number of registrants for the 1948-49 winter term, 3% were enrolled in the faculty of theology, 27% in law, 29% in medicine and 41% in philosophy. In Austrian universities, the faculty of philosophy comprises both the science and liberal arts curricula.

About 10% of the student body registered for the 1948-49 winter term were foreigners (3,084 students). During the 1948-49 academic year, the teaching staff numbered 2,728, of which 254 were full professors, 182 lecturers and honorary professors, 711 instructors and tutors, and 1,581 assistants and readers; the remainder were laboratory assistants and the like.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN VIENNA IN 1948-49. Despite the harmful effect brought about by the years of Nazi domination and the war, Vienna's system of popular education was reestablished after the end of World War II and has, since then, been reorganized and even expanded. The varied activities in 1948-49 are a good example of this expansion. During the winter semester, 19,549 students attended thirteen people's universities; regular attendance at these people's universities during the summer semester reached 16,514, while the number of those attending occasional lectures, recitals, films, guided tours and exhibitions ran into the hundreds of thousands.

The courses offered in Vienna in 1948/49 covered such widely-divergent subjects as philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, the natural sciences, geography, history, sociology, medical subjects, psychology, education, music, literature, art, languages, theoretical and practical business subjects; special courses for women and children, as well as courses in physical education, were also made available on a broad basis. Moreover, in July and August, 1949, the Urania, Alsergrund and Ottakring People's Universities also offered summer courses,

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and for the first time since the war, two summer courses were conducted at Weinberg Castle. Among the lectures given, those in foreign languages, organized in cooperation with foreign cultural societies and Allied education authorities and delivered by foreign lecturers, were especially popular. American lecturers also participated: Mrs. Sylvia Brotmann spoke on "American Folk Songs", Mr. Samuel H. Williams on "The Challenge to Modern Education" and Dr. Frederick Hacker, of the University of California, on "Trends in Modern Psychiatry".

Participation in artistic activities ranked next to scientific and scholarly pursuits in the program of popular education. Guidance in individual artistic expression (drawing, painting, all sorts of handicrafts) is given not only at the art centers of popular education, but also at almost all people's universities. In addition, the "Society of the Friends of Art" has devoted itself to bringing art to the people through its "Museum of Reproductions". During the past school year, the people's universities of Vienna offered numerous musical and literary programs, as well as theatrical performances, in which famous members of the Burgtheater repeatedly participated both as lecturers and actors. The standards and scope of film performances were raised considerably under the system of popular education. The "Wiener Urania" has again regained its old reputation as a first-run movie theatre by introducing such films as "Men among Sharks", "Café de Cadran" (French), "The Best Years of Our Life" (American), "Henry V" (English) and the documentary, "Customs and Traditions in Austria".

Popular education projects included visits to points of artistic interest, field trips and on-the-spot studies in natural science, as well as visits to factories and public institutions. The universities also organized a number of exhibitions.

The expansion of libraries and reading rooms, and the reconstruction of the damaged Urania Library, were made possible by book gifts from American and French sources and contributions of newspapers and publications from the British and French. The libraries of the four largest centers of popular education, together with Vienna's 46 municipal libraries, represent still another important facility in the broadening of popular education.

The observatory and biology station at the Wilhelminenberg are likewise part of the popular education system. The centers of educational and juvenile guidance and the "Citizens Marriage Counseling Service" have been considerably expanded. The "Association of the Friends of Education" (Gesellschaft der Bildungsfreunde) which has taken over the difficult task of subsidizing the popular education system in Vienna in awaiting the outcome of pending legislation has a weekly radio program, "Popular Education and Radio", as well as a round-table discussion. These radio programs are being presented in cooperation with RAVAG, one of the Austrian broadcasting systems.

Close contact is being maintained with similar organizations abroad, especially with British and Scandinavian associations for the promotion of popular education.

Statistical information on the composition of the student body according to age and professional classification, compiled on the basis of attendance records at two of the largest people's universities, reveals that the majority of students had already availed themselves of such courses before 1938, while those age groups, which have known free popular education only since 1945, account for only approximately 35 per cent. The statistics further show that white color workers (employees, teachers, etc.) outnumber manual workers by about 2 to 1.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT ASKED TO ESTABLISH A SALZBURG FESTIVAL FUND. The Austrian Government has submitted a bill to Parliament for the creation of a "Salzburg Festival Fund". This non-profit fund is intended to be used for the organization and operation of the festivals and other artistic events that are in keeping with the festivals' objectives and reputation. According to the bill, 40% of any deficit would be met by the Federal Government, 20% by the State of Salzburg, 20% by the City of Salzburg and the remaining 20% by the Salzburg Tourist Fund. This year's festival is expected to show a total deficit of 2.2 million schillings. The establishment of the proposed Festival Fund would not be an additional financial burden on the Federal Government since the latter is already contributing 40% toward current deficits from the Ministry of Education's credits reserved for the promotion of art. The management of the fund's resources, for the administration of which a five-member board is proposed, would be subject to audit and verification by the Supreme Court of Accounts.

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THOENY EXHIBITION IN SALZBURG. An exhibition of works by the Austrian painter Wilhelm Thoeny, who died in New York in 1949, will be held during this year's Salzburg Festival. The artist's widow has lent the Welz Gallery in Salzburg, where the exhibition will open on July 26, 50 paintings, drawings and water colors of the great painter. In addition, the show will also feature those of his works now at the Austrian Museum, the Albertina, the Museum of Graz, as well as some from privately-owned collections. A biography of Wilhelm Thoeny will be published by the Welz Gallery on the occasion of this exhibition.

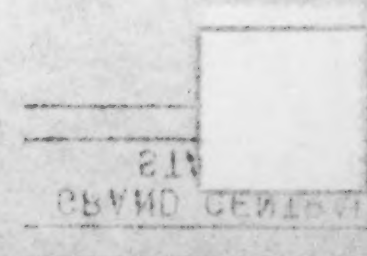
VIENNA PHILHARMONIC INVITED BY 12 COUNTRIES. The Vienna Philharmonic has received invitations to give concerts in no less than 12 countries, following its recent highly successful guest performances in Egypt. The invitations came from Syria, Greece, Australia, South America, the United States, Italy, France, Monaco, Germany, Switzerland, Finland and England. Immediately after its appearance at the Salzburg Festival, the Vienna Philharmonic will leave on a guest tour of Scandinavia, where concerts have been scheduled in Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen. On its return trip the famed orchestral group will perform in the Netherlands and eight cities of Germany. All concerts during this fall tour will be conducted by Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler.

LEHAR EXHIBITION IN BAD ISCHL. All the scores of Franz Lehar which were in Zurich at the time of his death, but which the late Austrian composer willed to the Lehar Museum in Bad Ischl, have now arrived at the museum where they will be put on display in a general Lehar exhibition to be held at the museum shortly.

AUSTRIAN ART TREASURES. The Francis G. Mayer, Art Color Slides, Inc., has obtained the exclusive right for the making of Kodachrome slides from the Art Treasures from the Vienna Collections. Those slides were made before the opening of the exhibition at the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. All 139 paintings with many details, and most of the objects d'art, from well known painters and artists such as Brueghel, Carravaggio, Rubens, Titian, Cellini, Giovanni di Bologna, and others, can be obtained in 2" x 2" color slides for \$1.50 each at the above named Company located at 235 East 50th Street, New York 22, N.Y.

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THE EXHIBITION IS BEING... an exhibition of works by the Austrian painter Alfred Hohenberg, who died in New York in 1945, will be held at the Weis Gallery in New York. The artist's widow has lent the gallery in New York, where the exhibition will open on July 28, 1945. Paintings, drawings and other works of the artist will be shown. The show will also feature those of his works now at the Austrian Museum of Art History, Vienna, as well as some from private collections. A biography of Wilhelm Hohenberg will be published by the Weis Gallery on the occasion of this exhibition.

THE EXHIBITION IS BEING... The Vienna Philharmonic has received invitations to give concerts in no less than 17 countries. Following the recent highly successful tour of the orchestra, the invitations come from Italy, France, Greece, Australia, South America, the United States, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Finland and Poland. Immediately after its appearance at the Salzburg Festival, the Vienna Philharmonic will leave on a tour of Scandinavia, where concerts have been scheduled in Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen. In the autumn trip the famed orchestra group will perform in the Netherlands and eight cities of Germany. All concerts during this tour will be conducted by the Vienna Philharmonic.

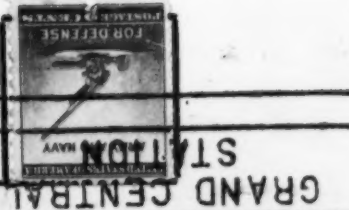
THE EXHIBITION IS BEING... All the scores of Franz Liszt which were in his library at the time of his death, but which the late Austrian organist failed to take to his home in Bad Ischl, have now arrived at the museum where they will be put on display in a general paper exhibition to be held at the museum shortly.

THE EXHIBITION IS BEING... The French and Color Slides, Inc., has obtained the exclusive right for the marketing of Kodachrome slides from the Art Treasures from the Vienna Collections. These slides were made before the opening of the exhibition at the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. All 100 paintings with many details, and most of the old masters, from well known painters and artists such as Raphael, Caravaggio, Rubens, Titian, Correggio, Giovanni di Bologna, and others, can be obtained in 8" x 10" color slides for \$1.50 each at the above named company located at 235 East 30th Street, New York 22, N.Y.

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